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CHANGE COMMISSION

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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

** 4H 3/5/2003

OMB APPROVAL

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FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	MM/DD/YY	ND ENDING	12/31/02 MM/DD/YY
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIFICATI	ON	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: LUC	n Investment 61	oup. Inc.	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI		# N	FIRM I.D. NO.
2 Brentwood Commons, 750 Old	d Hickory Boulevard, S (No. and Street)	uite 208	
Brentwood	Tennessee		37027
(City)	(State)	(Zip	Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE Carri M. Sanford	RSON TO CONTACT IN REGA		RT 515–371–2330 .rea Code – Telephone Number
B. ACC	OUNTANT IDENTIFICAT	ION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT w	hose opinion is contained in this	Report*	
Puryear, Hamilton, Hausman &			
,	(Name – if individual, state last, first, mi	ddle name)	
201 4th Avenue, North Suite	1050, P.O. Box 190663,	Nashville, TN	N 37219-0663
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
☑ Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant		/PRO	CECCED
☐ Accountant not resident in Unit	ed States or any of its possessions	MAR_	2 1 2003
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		ZW2CWC
		FIN	ANCIAL

^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	Carri M. Sanford	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	ledge and belief the accompanying f uken Investment Group, Ir	financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
		, 20 02 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
		etor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified	solely as that of a customer, except	as follows:
		(1)
		Signature
		Signature
		President V
	. 6	Title
$(\lambda$	'- ANDO	
	Notary Public Jeannin	Nolley
This was a	ort ** contains (check all applicable	haves, expires 5/28/06
Inis repo	Facing Page.	boxes):
	Statement of Financial Condition.	
_ ` ′	Statement of Income (Loss).	
	Statement of Changes in Financial C	
		rs' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital. Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
	Computation of Net Capital.	Abortimated to Claims of Creditors.
		eserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
		on or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
		late explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and t
		Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
` '	A Reconciliation between the audited consolidation.	d and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods
-	An Oath or Affirmation.	
	A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Re	eport.
(n) A	A report describing any material inade	equacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous at
x (o)	Independent auditors' re	port on internal accounting control
**For co	nattions of confidential treatment of	\bar{f} certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2002

Table of Contents

December 31, 2002

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements:	
Statement of Financial Condition	2
Statement of Income (Loss)	3
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Deficit	4
Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Financial Statements	7 - 11
Supplementary Information:	
Independent Auditors' Report on Supplementary Information Required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	12
Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	13 - 14
Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	15
Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	16
Schedule of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers' Regulated Commodity Futures and Options Accounts	17
Statement of Financial Condition	18
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control of a Broker-Dealer Claiming Exemption from Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c3-3	19 - 20



Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors and Stockholder Luken Investment Group, Inc. Brentwood, Tennessee

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Luken Investment Group, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of income (loss), changes in stockholder's deficit, changes in liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Luken Investment Group, Inc. at December 31, 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Kungean Hamilton Hausman & Wood, Pic

Nashville, Tennessee February 5, 2003

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2002

Assets

Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations Cash and cash equivalents Employee loans and advances, net of allowance of \$52,729 Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$65,337 Prepaid expenses	\$164,738 19,238 108,466 39,365 24,838
Other assets	1,279
Total assets	\$ <u>357,924</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Deficit	
Liabilities: Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations Accrued commissions Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$ 6,610 18,340 3,320
Total liabilities	28,270
Subordinated borrowings	1,058,250
Stockholder's deficit: Common stock, no par, authorized 100,000 shares, issued and outstanding 61,720 shares Accumulated deficit	894,500 (<u>1,623,096</u>)
Total stockholder's deficit	(728,596)
Total liabilities and stockholder's deficit	\$ <u>357,924</u>

Statement of Income (Loss)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

Revenues:	
Commissions	\$395,488
Interest and dividends	8,472
Management fees	17,734
Trading income	16,405
Total revenues	438,099
Expenses:	
Employee compensation and benefits	418,297
Employment fees	12,950
Clearance fees	131,917
Regulatory fees and expenses	10,782
Professional fees	25,253
Advertising and marketing	26,201
Communications and data processing	34,746
Subordinated interest expense	43,500
Occupancy expenses	47,369
Depreciation	17,352
Office and other expenses	102,312
Total expenses	870,679
Net loss	\$(<u>432,580</u>)

Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Deficit

For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Common Shares	Stock, No Par Amount	Accumulated <u>Deficit</u>	Stockholder's <u>Deficit</u>
Balance, December 31, 2001	35,500	\$514,500	\$(1,190,516)	\$(676,016)
Issuance of common shares	26,220	380,000	-	380,000
Net loss			_(432,580)	(432,580)
Balance, December 31, 2002	61,720	\$ <u>894,500</u>	\$(<u>1,623,096</u>)	\$(<u>728,596</u>)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

Cash flows from operating activities:	•
Net loss	\$(432,580)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash	
used for operating activities:	
Depreciation	17,352
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(647)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:	
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations	28,460
Prepaid expenses	(16,625)
Other assets	972
Interest accrued on loans to employees	(5,898)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:	, , ,
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	(12,591)
Accrued commissions	18,340
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	(1,048)
Interest accrued on subordinated notes	43,500
Net cash used for operating activities	(360,765)
	(
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Loans made to employees	(16,000)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,200
Net cash used for investing activities	(14,800)
The bash assa for his soming assistance	111000)
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	380,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	380,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,435
•	•
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of period	14,803
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	\$ <u>19,238</u>
•	
Supplemental information:	
Cash payments for interest expense	\$ <u> </u>
	¢ 1 220
Cash payments for income taxes	\$ <u>1,339</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2002

(1) Organization and Nature of Business

Luken Investment Group, Inc. (the Company) was formed on July 28, 1998, under the laws of the State of Tennessee and began operations on October 6, 1999. The Company was originally formed under the name LFG, Inc., with subsequent name changes to The Securities Group, Inc., and then the current name of Luken Investment Group, Inc. The Company is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD).

The Company is engaged in a single line of business as a securities broker-dealer, which comprises several classes of services, including retailing corporate equity securities over-the-counter (OTC), selling corporate debt securities, underwriting or selling corporate securities other than mutual funds, retailing mutual funds, brokering U.S. government and municipal securities, selling variable life insurance or annuities, investment advisory services, private placement securities, and trading securities for its own account.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Company prepares its financial statements on the accrual method of accounting.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Company considers any liquid investment with an original maturity of three months or less, that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business, to be cash equivalents.

(c) Property, Equipment and Depreciation

Property and equipment are recorded at the Company's cost and are depreciated over their useful lives using accelerated methods as follows:

Asset Category

Estimated Useful Lives

Office equipment Furnishings

5 - 7 years 7 years

(Continued)

(d) Estimates

Preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of management's estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(e) Securities Transactions

Securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade-date basis. Customers' securities and commodities transactions are reported on a settlement-date basis with related commissions income and expenses reported on a trade-date basis.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

Marketable securities are valued at market value, and securities not readily marketable are valued at fair value as determined by management.

(f) Commissions

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur.

(g) Management Fees

Management fees earned relate to quarterly advisory fees charged on accounts managed by the Company, and fees for investment planning services.

(h) Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between financial and income tax reporting, such as interest on subordinated borrowings to the sole stockholder and the write-off of organization costs. The deferred tax assets represent the estimated future tax return consequences of this difference. Deferred taxes also are recognized for operating losses that are available to offset future taxable income and tax credits that may be available to offset future federal income taxes.

(i) Advertising Costs

Advertising costs totaling \$7,236 were expensed as incurred, and are included in advertising and marketing expenses in the Statement of Income (Loss).

(3) Subordinated Borrowings

The borrowings under subordination agreements, as amended, with the sole stockholder at December 31, 2002, are as follows:

Henry Luken, 4% Henry Luken, 4% Henry Luken, 4%	Due December 31, 2005 Due December 31, 2005 Due December 31, 2005	\$ 300,000 300,000 <u>300,000</u> 900,000
Interest accrued on subord	dinated borrowings	_158,250
Total subordinated bor	rowings	\$ <u>1,058,250</u>

The subordinated borrowings are subordinated to the claims of the general creditors, and therefore are available in computing net capital under the SEC's uniform net capital rule. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid. The Company amended each of the subordinated agreements in 2002, lowering interest to 4% from the previous rate of 6%, and extending their maturities to December 31, 2005.

(4) Receivable From and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations at December 31, 2002 consist of the following:

Receivable - Clearance account Receivable - Other	\$ 58,339 106,399
Total receivables	\$ <u>164,738</u>
Payable - Clearance account Unearned commissions	\$ 2 6,608
Total payables	\$ <u>6,610</u>

(Continued)

(5) Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counter-parties primarily include broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions. In the event counter-parties do not fulfill their obligation, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counter-party or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counter-party.

(6) Operating Leases

The Company leases office space under an operating lease expiring July 1, 2003. Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2002 totaled \$44,939, and is included in occupancy expenses on the Statement of Income (Loss).

Minimum future rental payment under the non-cancelable operating lease as of December 31, 2002, and for the term of the lease is as follows:

2003 \$14,719

\$<u>14,719</u>

Additionally, the Company leases various office equipment under operating leases of varying lengths, and incurred \$3,201 of related expenses during the year ended December 31, 2002, which is included in office and other expenses on the Statement of Income (Loss).

(7) Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 (and the rule of the "applicable" exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). At December 31, 2002, the Company had net capital of \$155,641, which was \$55,641 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 1.56 to 1.00. At December 31, 2002, the Company had a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital of 0.18 to 1.00.

(8) Income Taxes

There is no current or deferred income tax expense (benefit) included in the Statement of Income (Loss) for the year ended December 31, 2002. A summary of the components of the net deferred income taxes at December 31, 2002 is as follows:

Total deferred tax assets	\$505,733	
Allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to		
estimated realizable value	(505,733)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 0	

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company establishes a valuation allowance for such deferred tax assets to the extent such amounts are not likely to be utilized to offset existing deferred tax liabilities reversing in the same period.

There are no investment tax credits available to offset current or future income taxes. At December 31, 2002, the Company has approximately \$1,400,000 of net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income for federal and state purposes. The carryforwards expire beginning in 2014.

(8) Retirement Benefit Plan

On December 5, 2001, the Company adopted a 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (the Plan) covering substantially all of its employees effective January 1, 2002. For the year ended December 31, 2002, administrative expenses for the Plan incurred by the Company totaled \$1,380, and are included in employee compensation and benefits on the Statement of Income (Loss).

(9) Transactions with Related Parties

During the year ended December 31, 2002, an employee of the Company had \$16,000 of advances made to him. The advances owed at December 31, 2002 totaled \$92,500 and are unsecured. These advances are accruing interest at a rate of 7%, and have accrued a total of \$14,966 of interest at December 31, 2002. Repayment on the advances began in 2001. There are no prepayment penalties.

The Company provided health insurance benefits to the sole stockholder, Henry Luken, in the amount of \$7,748 for the year ended December, 31, 2002.

The Company has advanced two former employees \$53,729, of which an allowance of \$52,729, has been established at December 31, 2002.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Independent Auditors' Report on Supplementary Information Required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Board of Directors and Stockholder Luken Investment Group, Inc. Brentwood, Tennessee

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Luken Investment Group, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002, and have issued our report thereon dated February 5, 2003. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, III, and IV and Exhibit I is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Kungean. Hamilton, Hausman & Wood, Per.

Nashville, Tennessee February 5, 2003

Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

As of December 31, 2002

Net capital: Total stockholder's deficit qualified for net capital		\$ (728,596)
Add - Subordinated borrowings allowable in		
computation of net capital	,	1,058,250
Total net capital and allowable subordinated borrowings		329,654
Deductions and/or charges: Nonallowable assets from Statement of Financial Condition: Employee advances	\$108,466	
Prepaid expenses	24,838	
Equipment	63,827	
Furniture and fixtures	40,875	
Accumulated depreciation	(65,337)	
Investment in Morgan Dedman, Inc.	1,000	
Commissions receivable clearing	75	
Receivable from American Express	<u> 267</u>	174,011
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions		155,643
Haircuts on securities:		
Other securities		2
Net capital		\$ <u>155,641</u>
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement		
Net capital requirement, the greater of:		\$100,000
1/15 of aggregate indebtedness	\$ 1,885	,
Minimum dollar requirement	\$100,000	
Net capital		155,641
Excess net capital		\$ <u>55,641</u>

\$ 6,610

LUKEN INVESTMENT GROUP, INC.

Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (Continued)

As of December 31, 2002

Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness

Items included in Statement of Financial Condition:	
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	

Aggregate indebtedness:

Accrued commissions 18,340
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses 3,320

Total aggregate indebtedness \$28,270

Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement to Aggregate Indebtedness

Total aggregate indebtedness \$28,270

1/15 of aggregate indebtedness \$1,885

Excess net capital at 1,000% (net capital, less 10% of aggregate indebtedness) \$152,814

Ratio: Aggregate indebtedness to net capital <u>0.18 to 1.00</u>

The above computation materially differed from that filed by the broker-dealer for the quarter ended December 31, 2002. However, the Company intends to refile the December 31, 2002 report to agree to the above computation.

Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

As of December 31, 2002

<u>Exemptive Provisions</u> – An exemption from Rule 15c3-3 claimed under Section (k)(2)(ii) – All customer transactions cleared through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis. Name of firm: Bear Stearns Securities Corp. through August 2002, then Pershing, LLC.

<u>Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements</u> <u>Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission</u>

As of December 31, 2002

Exemptive Provisions – An exemption from Rule 15c3-3 claimed under Section (k)(2)(ii) – All customer transactions are custodied and cleared through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis. Name of firm: Bear Stearns Securities Corp. through August 2002, then Pershing, LLC.

Schedule of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers' Regulated Commodity Futures and Options Accounts

As of December 31, 2002

This requirement is not applicable to Luken Investment Group, Inc. as customers' accounts are custodied and cleared by another broker-dealer. Name of firm: Bear Stearns Securities Corp. through August 2002, then Pershing, LLC.

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2002

	<u>Allowable</u>	Non- <u>Allowable</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Assets</u>			
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations Cash and cash equivalents Employee loans and advances, net of allowance of \$52,729 Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$65,337 Prepaid expenses	\$164,663 19,238	\$ 75 - 108,466 39,365 24,838	\$164,738 19,238 108,466 39,365 24,838
Other assets	12	1,267	1,279
Total assets	\$ <u>183,913</u>	\$ <u>174,011</u>	\$ <u>357,924</u>
Liabilities and Stockh Liabilities: Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	\$ 6,610	i <u>t</u>	\$ 6,610
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	18,340 _3,320		18,340 3,320
Total liabilities	28,270		28,270
Subordinated borrowings		\$ <u>1,058,250</u>	1,058,250
Stockholder's deficit: Common stock, no par, authorized 100,000 shares, issued and outstanding 61,720 shares Accumulated deficit			894,500 (<u>1,623,096</u>)
Total stockholder's deficit			(728,596)
Total liabilities and stockholder's deficit			\$ <u>357,924</u>



Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control of a Broker-Dealer Claiming Exemption from Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c3-3

Board of Directors and Stockholder Luken Investment Group, Inc. Brentwood, Tennessee

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Luken Investment Group, Inc. (the Company), for the year ended December 31, 2002, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons.
- 2. Recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls, and of the practices and

procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2002, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, NASD, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Purpen Hametter, Hawman & Wood, PUC.

Nashville, Tennessee February 5, 2003